(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:02:26 ON 28 DEC 2004)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:02:33 ON 28 DEC 2004

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L1          2436 S GLOBIN AND (ANTI OR ANTIBODY)
L2          1927 DUP REM L1 (509 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             1 S L2 AND GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING
L4          4928 S (LOWER OR UPPER)AND GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING
L5             1 S L4 AND L2
L6         19355 S (LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING) OR (UPPER
GASTROINTESTINAL)
L7             2 S L2 AND L6
L8             0 S ANTI GLOBIN ANTIBODY
L9             8 S ANTI HEMOGLOBIN ANTIBODY
L10            7 DUP REM L9 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L11           15 S ANTI HEMOGLOBIN ANTIBOD?
L12           65 S HEMOGLOBIN ANTIBOD?
L13           56 DUP REM L12 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            0 S L6 AND L13
L15            3 S L13 AND HEME

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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1978:200993 BIOSIS
DN PREV197866013490; BA66:13490
TI IMMUNOCHEMICAL DETECTION OF HUMAN BLOOD IN FECES.
AU BARROWS G H [Reprint author]; BURTON R M; JARRETT D D; RUSSELL G G; ALFORD M D; SONGSTER C L
CS DEP PATHOL, UNIV LOUISVILLE SCH MED, PO BOX 1055, LOUISVILLE, KY 40201, USA
SO American Journal of Clinical Pathology, (1978) Vol. 69, No. 3, pp. 342-346.
CODEN: AJCPAI. ISSN: 0002-9173.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH

=> d ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AB Current methods for testing stool samples for Hb utilize peroxidase oxidation of chemical indicators such as guaiac or benzidine. These tests have frequent false-positive and false-negative results, complicating random screening for occult **gastrointestinal bleeding**. An immunochemical test is described here for human blood in feces using goat antibodies to Hb. When employed in radial immunoassay the test is uncomplicated by cross-reaction with common human foods or other nonhemorrhagic fecal constituents. The lower limit of sensitivity for Hb in stool samples is 10 mg/dl, compared with a commonly reported threshold of 100 mg/dl for peroxidase tests. The test accurately detects Hb in mixtures of human blood and feces. Immunochemical identification of human blood in stool offers improved detection of lower **gastrointestinal bleeding**.

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L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1977:119114 BIOSIS
DN PREV197763013978; BA63:13978
TI APPEARANCE PROPERTIES AND ORIGIN OF ALTERED HUMAN HEMO **GLOBIN** IN FECES.
AU BURTON R M; LANDRETH K S; BARROWS G H; JARRETT D D; SONGSTER C L
SO Laboratory Investigation, (1976) Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 111-115.
CODEN: LAINAW. ISSN: 0023-6837.
DT Article
FS BA
LA Unavailable

=> d 2 ab

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AB Altered Hb was found in the feces as a sequel to an **upper gastrointestinal** bleed. Active Hb antigen of increased anodic mobility was detected on immunoelectrophoresis of melena stools using a goat **anti**-Hb. The Hb derivative was also identified in polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis using 412 nm absorbance. The alteration could be simulated in vitro by incubation of hemolysate with duodenal juice, purified carboxypeptidase B alone or by a mixture of carboxypeptidases A and B. Treatment of hemolysate or purified Hb with acid, gastric juice, pepsin, pancreatic juice, bile, trypsin, or chymotrypsin failed to produce the characteristic alteration. Instead, no change, or production of α and β chains, or gradual but complete elimination of the Hb antigen was seen. This latter all or none pattern is presumed to prevail in the large bowel on the basis of incubations of Hb-feces mixtures. Individuals documented to be bleeding into the colon had at least a portion of their Hb antigen in the unaltered form by immunoelectrophoresis. This finding may be of value in identifying the general origin of a gastrointestinal bleed.

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